

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

FIVE NEW MAMMALS FROM TROPICAL AMERICA.

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The United States National Museum contains specimens of the following hitherto undescribed mammals from various parts of tropical America.

***Marmosa purui* sp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male (in alcohol), No. 105,543, U. S. National Museum. Collected at Hytananham, upper Purus River, Brazil, March, 1901, by J. B. Steere.

Diagnosis.—Like *Marmosa keaysi* (Allen) but smaller; skull with braincase less elevated, interparietal less obtuse anteriorly, and posterior border of nasals not distinctly emarginate; teeth not noticeably different from those of *M. keaysi*, but premolars less compressed, and space between first and second tooth scarcely greater than that between pm¹ and canine; color as in *M. keaysi* except that the dorsum of manus and pes is concolor with buffy of underparts.

Measurements.—Type: head and body, 120; tail, 150; hind foot, 19.5; ear from meatus, 19; condylobasal length of skull, 34.6; greatest length, 35.0; zygomatic breadth, 17.6 interorbital breadth, 6.2; breadth of braincase, 11.8; median depth of braincase, 8.6 \pm ; nasal, 15.0; mandible, 25.0; maxillary toothrow, exclusive of incisors, 13.8; mandibular toothrow, exclusive of incisors, 14.0.

Specimens examined.—Two, both from the type locality.

Remarks.—Dr. J. A. Allen has kindly sent me two skins of the Peruvian *Marmosa keaysi* for comparison with the Purus River animal. Although nearly related, the two forms appear to be readily distinguishable. The second specimen of *Marmosa purui* is a breeding female with unworn teeth. It is considerably smaller than the type (in which the teeth are slightly worn): head and body, 110; tail, 125; hind foot, 17; ear from meatus, 18; condylobasal length of skull, 30.6; mandible, 22.2; maxillary toothrow, 12.4.

Glossophaga rostrata sp. nov.

Type.—Adult male (skin and skull), No. 111,500, U. S. National Museum. Collected on the Westerhall Estate, Grenada, Lesser Antilles, August 25, 1900, by Peter Gellineau. Original number, 29.

Diagnosis.—Externally like *Glossophaga longirostris* Miller, but general color averaging slightly less dark. Skull without appreciable peculiarities as compared with that of the mainland animal. Teeth differing from those of *G. longirostris* in the deeper emargination of m^1 and m^2 , as a result of which the postero-external prolongation of crown (metastyle and base of metacone) is more sharply defined, while the main portion, bounded on outer side by paracone and point of metacone, and on inner side by protocone and its commissure, assumes a general outline that is almost square; last two lower cheek-teeth shorter than in *G. longirostris*, a peculiarity especially noticeable in m_3 .

Measurements.—Type: tibia, 15; foot, 10.6; forearm, 37.4; thumb, 9.6; third finger, 82; fifth finger, 53; condylobasal length of skull, 21.8; zygomatic breadth, 10.0; rostral breadth across bases of canines, 4.0; breadth across interorbital swellings, 5.2; mastoid breadth, 9.6; breadth of braincase, 9.0; depth of braincase, 7.0; mandible, 14.8; maxillary tooththrow exclusive of incisors, 8.0; mandibular tooththrow exclusive of incisors, 8.4.

Specimens examined.—Fourteen, all from the type locality. "Taken in hollow tree."

Remarks.—The Grenadan form of *Glossophaga*, though not conspicuously differentiated from the mainland representative of the *longirostris* group, has very constant characters in the outlines of the molar crowns. The skull shows no tendency toward the narrowing characteristic of the Curaçao *G. elongata* or the reduction in size peculiar to the Jamaican *G. antillarum*. Two skulls of immature individuals taken by Mr. Gellineau at Roseau, Dominica, are not in condition for positive identification. They agree in dental peculiarities with the Grenadan form.

Brachyphylla minor sp. nov.

Type.—Adult female (in alcohol), No. 101,528, U. S. National Museum. Collected in Coles Cave, St. Thomas Parish, Barbados, Lesser Antilles, June 14, 1899, by P. McDonough.

Diagnosis.—Like *Brachyphylla cavernarum* Gray,* but size at and below the minimum; area of cheek-teeth reduced.

Measurements.—Type: head and body, 78; tibia, 25; foot, 17; forearm, 61.5; thumb, 15; third finger, 105; fifth finger, 80; ear from meatus, 20; width of ear, 13.5; condylobasal length of skull, 26.6; zygomatic breadth, 16.0; breadth of braincase, 12.0; mandible, 19.8; maxillary tooththrow exclusive of incisors, 10.4; mandibular tooththrow exclusive of incisors, 11.0.

* The United States National Museum contains about 200 specimens of true *cavernarum*, representing the islands of St. Vincent (type locality), St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, and Porto Rico. Practically all are preserved in alcohol. I have not been able to discover any characters to distinguish local forms.

Specimens examined.—Two, both from the type locality.

Remarks.—The skull of the type is smaller than any of the 40 skulls of *Brachyphylla cavernarum* with which I have compared it. That of the male is less reduced, its condylobasal length, 27.8 mm., exactly equalling that of the smallest female in the series of *cavernarum* (No. 106,058 from St. Vincent). The Barbadian animal is therefore less differentiated than the Cuban *B. nana*.

***Ardops annectens* sp. nov.**

Type.—Adult female (in alcohol), No. 113,502, U. S. National Museum. Collected on the Island of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, February 1, 1902, by H. Selwyn Branch.

Diagnosis.—Like *Ardops montserratis* (Thomas) and *A. luciae* Miller, but intermediate in size, the length of forearm and of skull in each sex obviously greater than in that of the latter and less than in that of the former.

Measurements.—Type and adult male (No. 113,498), the latter in parenthesis: head and body, 68 (61); tibia, 20 (18.6); foot, 14.6 (12.6); forearm, 48.6 (48); thumb, 15.4 (15); third finger, 114 (106); fifth finger, 78 (74); ear from meatus, 18 (17); condylobasal length of skull, 20.8 (19.2); greatest length of skull, 23.6 (22.2); zygomatic breadth, 15.4 (14.8); mastoid breadth, 13.2 (12.0); breadth of palate including m^1 , 10.2 (9.8); mandible, 14.6 (13.0); maxillary toothrow, 7.8 (7.0); mandibular toothrow, 8.0 (7.2).

Specimens examined.—Five, all from the type locality.

Remarks.—Though not conspicuously different from its allies *Ardops annectens* appears to be constantly distinguishable from *A. montserratis* and *A. luciae* when individuals of the same sex are compared.

***Promops pamana* sp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male (skin only), No. 105,528, U. S. National Museum. Collected at Hyutanaham, upper Purus River, Brazil, March 22, 1901, by J. B. Steere.

Diagnosis.—Like *Promops fosteri* (Thomas) but smaller (forearm 43 mm., metacarpal of third finger 44.5 mm., as compared with 46.4–48.4 and 50–53 respectively in seven males of *fosteri*).

Measurements.—Head and body, 70 = (70)*; tail, 32 ± (46); tibia, 16.5 (17); foot, 9 (9); forearm, 43 (46.4); third finger, metacarpal, 44.5 (50); first phalanx, 20.2 (21.2); second phalanx, 19.2 (18); fourth finger, metacarpal, 43 (48); first phalanx, 17.5 (17); second phalanx, 4.2 (3.2); fifth finger, metacarpal, 28 (31); first phalanx, 12 (12); second phalanx, 4 (5).

Specimen examined.—The type.

* Measurements in parenthesis are those of the smallest among seven males of *M. fosteri*.